The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,280.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 13
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	„ 2 0
First insertion, each line	„ 0 6
Second insertion	„ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—March 28th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. W. B. Thompson, (Manager Delhi and London bank,) of a son.

DEATH.

CARTLEDGE—March 28th, at Colaba, Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Cartledge, Gun Carriage Department, aged 32 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

MANGLES—ELLIOT—March 20th, at Christ Church, Moruffepore, Albert Champion Mangles, Esq. B. C. S., to Amy Amelia, eldest daughter of Captain Amyand Elliot, late 4th Bengal Cavalry.

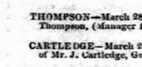
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

BOILEAU—March 18th, at Delhi, the wife of F. W. Boileau, E q., 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	on 3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	on 2nd & 23rd
„ Muscat	„ 8th	22nd	„ Kuweit	„ 26th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	„ 11th	25th	„ Bushire	„ 28rd	6th
„ Lingah	„ 12th	26th	„ Lingah	„ 29th	9th
„ Bahrein	„ 14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	„ 31st	11th
„ Bushire	„ 16th	30th	„ Muscat	„ 2nd	12th
Arrive Bussorah	„ 17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	„ 7th	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P. Commander, C. TICKELL, will be despatched as above on 3rd April. N. B.—The steamers will call at Muscat on their return, further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twice every month on the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 19th and 29th.

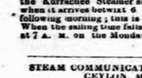
The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives previous to 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at the following morning; time is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at tanite to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	on	3 & 16	Leave Calcutta	on	1 & 15
„ Carwar	„	5	Bimlipatam	„	3
„ Mangalore	„	7	Vizagapatam	„	4
„ Cannanore	„	8	Coconada	„	5
„ Calicut	„	10	Madras	„	10
„ Cochin	„	12	Negapatam	„	11
„ Tuticorin	„	14	Galle	„	13
„ Colombo	„	21	Colombo	„	20
„ Galle	„	22	Tuticorin	„	21
„ Negapatam	„	24	Cochin	„	26
„ Madras	„	30	Calicut	„	27
„ Coconada	„	1	Cannanore	„	28
„ Vizagapatam	„	3	Mangalore	„	29
„ Bimlipatam	„	5	Carwar	„	30
Arrive Calcutta	„	30	Arrive Bombay	„	5

„ Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 850 tons, 350 H. P., C BAXTER, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 2nd April, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th or the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

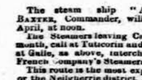
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers in the Peninsular districts, Madagascar, and Mauritius, who can take at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipment to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers once a week to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnaghurry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Tuesday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Thursday.	Ratnaghurry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	„ Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	„ Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

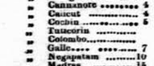
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. 1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee	Dep. 6th, 16th & 26th
Varaval	„ 3rd, 13th & 23rd	Jowarka	„ 6th, 16th & 26th
Mangalore	„ 3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Porebunder	„ 7th, 17th & 27th
Porebunder	„ 4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangalore	„ 7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka	„ 4th, 14th & 24th.	Varaval	„ 8th, 18th & 28th
Mandavee	Arr. 5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay	Arr 9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "TELEGRAPH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 2nd April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). THE FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Borce Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa	Karanjah.	Rewas	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 6	0 12
Second Class	0 2	0 12	0 2	0 3	0 6
Third Class	0 1	0 6	0 1	0 2	0 3

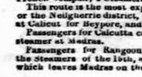
The Steam Ferry Boats will during the ensuing week start:
From Borce Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 6 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Borce Bunder.

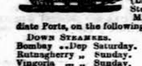
FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent ship "HYDRABAD," considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat, J. HARLEY, R.N. R., Commander, will sail on the 10th April, has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.



THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R N., will sail on the 7th April. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

30th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain POWER, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c, apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay 30th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.....£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched about 4th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The steam ship "KOINA," 1700 tons, Captain BALDWIN, will be despatched about the 7th April, a few first class passages only available.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

Rates of Passage.

First Class.....£6 4 10 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£7 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class.....£3 3 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Himalaya*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahalukshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORNEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLAN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) —NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Mofussilite*, MURRAY, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MURRAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain MURRAY.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) —NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Statesman*, WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

WE have authorised Mr. ROBERT EDMUND BICKERDIKE and Mr. GEORGE PLATE to SIGN for our FIRM per procuration.

KNOOP & Co.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price not Cash—Rs. 8

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES in this Bank, upon which the THIRD CALL has not been paid, have been FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas Huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 6,415 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

M. DUPEE,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M Committee.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED)—SIXTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Shareholders in this Company were required to pay a SIXTH CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per SHARE on or before the 15th instant, in accordance with a Circular Notice dated 31st January forwarded by Post Further Notice is hereby given, that unless the said Call be paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before THURSDAY the 5th day of April next, the Shares in respect of which such Call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION of MATERIAL and LOADING the Company's BARGES at ELEPHANTA, UNLOADING the Same and DEPOSITING the MATERIAL in BACK BAY. Full particulars can be learned by application to the Company's Engineers.

Each Tender to be marked "ELEPHANTA TENDER," and to be lodged on or before 15th April with

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

23rd March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Cheddar Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles;
Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies;
Potted and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, from parties willing to undertake to execute certain additions and alterations to the Soldiers' Barrack in Fort George, to convert it into an Hospital.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen at this Office, and other particulars learnt, on application during the Office hours.

The Contract will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender. KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 27th March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE—The SIXTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,400 called up) has been made payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 4th April 1866. If paid between that day and the 11th, Interest will be charged at 9 per cent.

At 18 per cent. if not paid before the 18th.
At 24 per cent. ditto ditto 25th.

The Report has been addressed to all Shareholders, and if not received can be had on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when used with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

	Rs. As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts.....each.	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... ... „	10 0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ... „	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ... „	12 8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts..... „	10 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... „	20 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits.. „	20 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits..... „	20 0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ...per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians .....each.	4 12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ... ... „	4 12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ... „	4 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ... ... „	6 0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks.....per doz.	20 0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... „	11 0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery... „	
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....each.	3 8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves...per pair.	2 12
White Kid Gloves ... ... „	1 12
Dog Skin Gloves ... ... „	2 12
Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... „	3 12
The Universal Scarf, ...each.	4 12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring ..... „	4 8
The Windsor Scarf ... ... „	2 12
The Derby Scarf... ... ... „	4 8
The Diamond Scarf ... ... „	4 4

An immense assortment of Scarfe and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks for sale.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
23, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
23, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months ..... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ..... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ ..... 6 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against this Company are requested to send them in to the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st instant, failing which the Company will be wound up without reference to their claims. JULIUS BERGFRIED & Co.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st day of March, instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum until further Notice, on all payments on account of the SECOND CALL of TWELVE AND FIVE per SHARE on the Shares of the Association made payable on or before the 28th February 1866.

A. W. ORD, Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st March 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

16th February 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise Rs... 5 0 0
Shoeing, Fits Wagram's principle 2 8 0
Ditto Ordinary ditto 2 0 0
Removing Shoes 1 8 0
Preventing Cutting 2 8 0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to. C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 30th, 31st instant, and 2nd proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, JOHN SKINNER, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.
For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, J. BEATTIE, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China, H. H. BAKER, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India, EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), A. THOMSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India, JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.
For the Bank of India, JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation, H. H. BAKER, Sub-Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the East India Bank, E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited), SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited), D. MCCULLOCH, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited), JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
For the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited), F. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

NOTICES.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT will be given in aid of the St. Peter's, Mazagon, Parsonage and Schools Building Fund, on the premises of the P. and O. Company, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 8 P. M.

Tickets, Rs. 2 each, may be obtained of any of the Committee, or at the P. and O. Company's Office, Fort, or Mazagon; also at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCKUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, after a BRILLIANT TOUR of unprecedented success through Calcutta, Madras, and the North West Provinces, will have the honour to commence their FAREWELL CONCERTS in Bombay, at the Grant Road Theatre on or about

APRIL FIRST.

☞ For particulars see future Advertisements.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—
150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Nipahs,
100,000 feet Lumber,
FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF-RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

" 6th March 1866. C. C. PENNEY."

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our accounts again are requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company) will be paid on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

MADRAS STEAM SAW MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED)—SAWN TEAK WOOD.—This Company is prepared to deliver Sawn Teak Timber, Malabar Teak Wood, well seasoned and of the very best description, sawn to order, at prices varying according to size and quantity from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-12 per cubic foot. For further particulars apply to

DYMES & Co., Agents, Madras.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. SAGER & Co., 150, Strand Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay, THACHER & Co.

NOTICE TO VISITORS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By order of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Gardens are closed to Visitors half an hour after sunset, and no Horses or Dogs are under any circumstances allowed within the Gardens. G. C. M. BIRDWOOD,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER, in returning his thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to more commodious premises opposite the Bank of Bombay, where he is prepared to show a large, new, and extensive Stock of the above Goods.

J. B. call special attention to his large and varied stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, Angolas and other Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, all recently and carefully selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the Home and Continental markets. Gent

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was little or nothing doing in the market this day. Back Bays close at 4,200 premium; Elphinstones 85 premium; New Do. 180 premium; Mazagons 1,000; Freres 475; United Victorias 1,900 per share; Bombay Bank shares 46 premium; Commercials 10 premium; Old Financials, 4 discount. Market dull and declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	101
Do.	20 days' sight ...	99¾
Do.	60 Ds. do. ...	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	219

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	.. ..	..	Rs. 80
.. .. Sicca ..	Loan 1832-53	.. ..	..	 93
.. .. Co.'s ..	.. 1839-40	.. ..	..	.. ..
.. .. ..	.. 1842-43	.. ..	..	} 87½
.. .. ..	.. 1854-55	.. ..	..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	.. ..	..	.. .. 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. ..	..	..	101p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	.. ..	..	 108

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 29.

Carew, Staff Assistant Surgeon R. H., Staff, from England.
Fairweather, Assistant Surgeon B., Medical Service, on furlough, from Kurrachee.
Harrison, Conductor J., Commissary Department, on sick leave, from Eng and.
Vesey, Captain, 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Malta.
Burgess, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Westropp, Lieutenant Colonel, Poona Horse, on duty to Seroor.
Ticeburst, Assistant Surgeon, 19th N. I., on leave, to England.
Berthon, Major J. F., Staff Corps, to Europe.
Sabben, Lieutenant R., 17th N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Younghusband, Brigadier General R. R., Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to England.
Saportas, Lieutenant A. D., 95th Foot, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Fairweather, Assistant Surgeon J., Bengal Medical Service, to England.
Thomas, Major G., Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Hare, Lieutenant R. T., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Curston, Colonel C., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Cruickshank, Lieutenant G. R., Royal Engineers, to rejoin to Poona.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 29th March 1866.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for March 1866, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, and on the 30th and 31st, when payments will be closed at 1 P. M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department, to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3rd, and 4th, General and Garrison Staff.
On Thursday and Friday, the 5th, and 6th, Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.
On Monday the 9th, H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I., or Rifle Corps.
On Wednesday the 11th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion.
On Thursday the 12th, the Gun Carriage Department.
On Monday the 16th, H. M.'s 4th King's Own Royal Regiment.
On Wednesday the 18th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Saturday the 21st, Ordnance Department.
On Monday the 23rd, Byculla School.
On Tuesday the 24th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

No abstracts or bills will be paid which are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application to the Military Pay Office.

No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1866.

The undermentioned officer having completed the prescribed period of service as Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel James Mackillop Taylor of the Bombay Cavalry, 6th February 1866.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Inspector General of Hospitals F. S. Arnott, M. D., C. B., of the Bombay Medical Department, to be President of the Commission convened under Government General Order No. 1034, of the 22nd November 1865, vice Mr. J. Strachey, C. S. I., whose services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, in Government General Order No. 195, of 27th February 1866.

The services of Assistant Surgeon R. C. McConnell, Civil Surgeon at Kolaba, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for Military duty.

Brigadier General R. R. Younghusband, C. B., Commanding Rajpeepla Brigade, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Major G. E. Thomas, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The following arrangements are made in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from the 13th instant:—

Lieutenant J. B. Fenwick, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, will revert to the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class.

Major Berthon, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Chail, will revert to the grade of Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class.

Captain J. S. Bolton, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, will revert to the grade of Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

The Honorable Colonel W. F. Marriott, Staff Corps, Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Department, for six months.

Lieutenant Colonel R. P. Lynch, R. E. I. S., Commanding at Asseerghur, for twenty months.

Major J. Campbell, Wing officer H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., for fifteen months.

Captain A. Phelps, Late H. M.'s 11th Regiment N. I., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, for twenty months *via* the Cape.

Assistant Surgeon W. D. T. Ticehurst, for eighteen months.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Major R. G. Jones, Cadre Her Majesty's 2nd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, for fifteen months.

Surgeon Major C. B. Craske, of the Madras Medical Establishment, for three years.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 28th March.

Surgeon Major H. Walshe, E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Troops, until further orders.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain H. D. Nightingale, Pay Master 45th Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Staff Assistant Surgeon F. O'Dell, Medical Department, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Major J. E. Westropp, Cantonment Magistrate Deesa, for three months from date of departure, the first sixty days being privilege leave.

Riding Master R. Stoyell, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 23rd March to 22nd April, to proceed to Bulsar on medical certificate.

Surgeon J. S. Furlong, 6th Dragoons, for 30 days from date of departure; Captain and Pay Master A. D. Nightingale 45th Foot, from 23rd March to 22nd April, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Major J. H. Reynolds, 17th N. I., from 20th March to 20th April, to proceed to sea coast on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1866.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of Mr. J. O'Leary, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown during the absence of Mr. Marriott on six months leave on medical certificate, from the 28th instant, granted to him by the Honorable the Chief Justice.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the privilege leave of absence for fifty days, from the 5th November to 19th December 1865, granted to Captain W. H. Mason, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, by the Brigadier General Commanding Belgaum Division.

The Honorable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing for six weeks, from the 15th April next, of the Subordinate Judicial Courts in the Sholapoor Division of the Poona District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr. J. W Orr, B. A., to be Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar of the High Court from the 15th February.

The Honorable A. B. Warden, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 14th April next.

Lieutenant Colonel A. DeLisle, R. E., is appointed Chairman of the Overland Mail Committee, vice Captain S. Osborn, C. B., R. N., gone to England.

Surgeon Major R. Millar is appointed Registrar of Marriages at Poona during his tenure of the office of Civil Surgeon at Poona.

Mr. W. Pereira is appointed Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Department, and Registrar of Assets and Estates, from the 17th instant.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
29	Golconda (s')	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Lord Clyde (s')	Moylin	Aden and Indide.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cotter	Kurrachee.
	Ellen Bates	Logan	Liverpool.
	Peruvian	Lawrence	Clarence and Liverpool.
	Kosmos (s)	Shapcott	Mzar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Rangoon*, McCulloch, bound to Hongkong.
Ship *John Bentley*, Gardiner, bound to Mocha.
Ship *Statira*, Gardiner, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels hasve to load regularly:—
Ship *Nonpareil*, for Mauritius *via* Kurrachee.
Ship *Baroness Mundy*, for Persian Gulf.
Ship *Wilfred*, for Liverpool.
S. S. *Telegraph*, for Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

BALLAST FOR SALE.—Good clean STONES. Apply Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited).

DIVINE SERVICE will be held on Board the *Alfred* on Easter Sunday, at 11 A.M., by the Rev. W. B. KERR. The Holy Communion will be administered after the Sermon.

WANTED, for the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited), an experienced CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK. Apply in person to the undersigned at the Company's Office, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

G. G. GEPPERT.

FOR SALE, STEAM MACHINERY and ROOFING, complete, for two Sawgin Factories. Particulars to be had from the undersigned.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Bombay, 27, Meadow Street, 19th March 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The OFFICES of the Association will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st instant, and on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN SMITH, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 29th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Antonio*, from Kurrachee, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SARTORIO will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOOLHA & Co.,
Agents Ship *Antonio*.

Bombay, 29th March 1866.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The first DIVIDEND having been declared at the rate of FIFTEEN RUPEES per SHARE, payable on and after the 2nd April next to Shareholders registered in the books of the Company on the 28th February last, such Shareholders are requested to apply for DIVIDEND WARRANTS and at the same time to send in their Share Certificates for examination.

By order of the Board,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 20th March 1866.

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS, &c.—WANTED, a SURVEYOR, competent to make a detailed survey of the Town and Lands of Sholapoor within Municipal limits. Address, stating previous experience, references, and terms for the whole work, to the President, Sholapoor Municipality.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Sholapoor Municipality.

MANECKJEE EDULJEE, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Sholapoor, 27th March 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—From and after the 1st proximo, the Company will discontinue hiring out Carriages, Horses, &c.

The whole of the Company's Jobbing Stock is for sale by Private Contract. It consists of Open Carriages, Broughams, and Shigrams for pairs or single Horses. Hans me, 8 perfectly new Dog-carts, Buggies, Pony-Poaetons, &c. Several pairs of Horses, single harness and saddle Horses. Harness and Saddlery.

W. LAMB, Manager.

Bombay, 28th March 1866.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE-BOARD.—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned at the Government Dockyard, Fort, on or before noon of the 9th April, for the erection of a TIMBER BALL TOWER on the North Curtain of the Castle. Tenders to be superscribed, "TENDER FOR THE ERECTION OF THE TIMB BALL TOWER."

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The Plan and the Specifications of the Building can be seen on application to the secretary.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N.,
Bombay, 29th March 1866. Secretary.

HORSES.—FOR SALE, four out of the following lot of HORSES, (the property of a Gentleman no longer requiring so many) will be sold a bargain:—

No. 1.—Bay Arab, seven years old, a good riding and harness Horse.
No. 2.—Ditto Ditto—very showy Horse, and up to any weight and a splendid Fencer.
No. 3.—Brown Australian,—a very promising Horse, 5 years old.
No. 4.—Brown Arab, aged, has been ridden by a Lady and goes in Harness.
No. 5.—Powerful Bay Mare,—a capital harness Horse.

Apply to Messrs. STEPHENS & SON, Baboola Tank.

HOME EDUCATION.—An ENGLISH LADY of much experience in the care and education of Children, who has resided in Families of the Nobility in England, and obtained certificates from Queen's College, London, purposes returning to Europe in the beginning of next year ('67) and proceeding to Devonshire, to establish a Home for the training of Children from India. Her desire will be, not only to attend most carefully to the studies of those entrusted to her care, but to secure, as much as possible, their health and happiness, with the comforts of a private home.

As the number is limited to 12, early applications are respectfully requested. Good references given and required. Address Miss FORD, care of Miss ONGE, Double Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.

15th February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY having been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agents, for the Collection and Delivery of Goods at Sholapoor, Barsee Road, and Dhond Stations, vice SORABJEE PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY and COMPANY, will on and after 1st proximo cart any Goods that may be required to and from the above Stations, and the charge for the same will be included in the rates for the Carriage of Goods.—Vide Rate List exhibited at the Stations.

With the view to afford the Public additional facilities in forwarding Goods to and from Ahmed Nagar and Barsee Village, Goods can be booked through to or from the above places to any Station on the Line on and after the 1st proximo, and will be carted by the Indian Carrying Company.

E. W. KELLY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 29th March 1866.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), held at No. 2 Forres Street, at 3 P.M. on Thursday the 29th of March 1866—Colonel R. L. Taylor, C. B., in the chair.

It was proposed by Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Esq., and seconded by E. H. Wallace, Esq.—That Messrs. Macmillan, John & Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co., dissolved partnership.—Carried.

Proposed by G. Latham, Esquire, and seconded by W. H. Crawford, Esquire, that H. B. Macculloch, Esq., be appointed a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nasserwanjee Patel, Esq., resigned.—Carried.

At the request of Mr. Macculloch, the election of the other Directors is postponed *sine die*.

For the Directors,
R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Bombay, 29th March 1866.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—At the adjourned Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited), held pursuant to notice at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 20th March 1866—Present—J. Schiller, Esq.; R. B. Mackay, Esq.; Lumjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.; J. A. Melany, Esq.; A. G. Roussac, Esq.; E. F. Bamber, Esq.; Baboo Amrito Loll Mitra, Esq.; J. J. Cogswell, Esq.—F. Schiller, Esq., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting having been taken as read, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

Proposed by A. G. Roussac, Esq., and seconded by J. A. Melany, Esq.—"That the proceedings of the first Annual Meeting of Shareholders and of the Special or Extraordinary Meeting that succeeded it, held on the 20th February last, be, and they are hereby, confirmed."

Proposed by J. A. Melany, Esq., and seconded by R. B. Mackay, Esq.—"That Shareholders have the option of taking up the five thousand new Shares before 1st of May next, in the proportion of one to every four already held; those Shares to carry Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from date of payment up to the 30th June next, after which they will bear Dividend along with the old Shares."

Proposed by E. F. Bamber, Esq., and seconded by A. G. Roussac, Esq.—"That a Dividend of fifteen Rupees per Share for the ten and a quarter months ending on the 31st December last be declared payable on and after the 2nd April next."

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Meeting separated.

F. SCHILLER, Chairman.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock
THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
Indian Finance.
The English Government.
Francjee Hall—March 22nd, 1866.
The Persian Gulf.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
English News.
India.
National Politeness.
Army Progress.
Huxley on Miracles; &c. &c.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order made by the High Court of Judicature on the 27th day of March 1866, whereby it was amongst other things ordered that the Alliance Financial Corporation (Limited) should be wound up by the Court, and that George Ram-ay Wilson be appointed an Official Liquidator, a GENERAL MEETING of the Creditors of the abovementioned Company will be held at the Town Hall on TUESDAY the 3rd day of April 1866, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of determining whether any person should be appointed by the Creditors of the abovementioned Company to act as a Liquidator concurrently with the Liquidator so named by the Court as aforesaid, and of appointing some person to be such Liquidator if the Meeting should determine that another Liquidator should be appointed.

KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

Bombay, 29th March 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ranpoon*, will be closed TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th March at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 1st prox.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."—Advertisements must be forwarded before MONDAY Evening, the 2nd April, for insertion in the forthcoming Number.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY NEXT
No. VI. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

Punch in India and Fair Dhollerah.
"In Vino Veritas"—or, the Municipal Pulpit for the Conversion of all the Natives.
Widow Remarriage.
Sahib, I bring one Letter.
Trying to blow a Hare out of it.
The White Buck.
And several other illustrated letters.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 20	KURRACHEE	Mar. 24
AGRA	Mar. 24	LAHORE	Mar. 17
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 21	LONDON	Mar. 3
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Feb. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 13	MADRAS	Mar. 24
BANGALORE	Mar. 21	MALTA	Mar. 5
CALCUTTA	Mar. 24	MEERUT	Mar. 23
CAPE	Feb. 15	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 22
CEYLON	Mar. 15	OUDH	Mar. 21
COCHIN	Mar. 18	PENANG	Mar. 10
DELHI	Mar. 24	PUNJAUB	Mar. 17
FRANCE	Mar. 4	SUEZ	Mar. 14
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866.

THE principle upon which the Government of Bombay has made a selection of officers of the Bombay army for the good service pensions established by the Home Government forms a very striking contrast, in its narrow partiality, with that which has guided the Governments of Madras and Bengal. The scandalous manner in which the cavalry, engineer, and artillery officers has been passed over, is such as to fill these branches of a service, not too well contented with its present position, with unmitigated disgust. In Bengal and Madras, a very judicious distribution of the pensions has been made among officers belonging to the various arms of the service, but on looking at the selection in the Bombay Presidency, one might be led to imagine that the Bombay army consisted of nothing but infantry, or, what is worse, that the officers of the artillery, cavalry, and engineers were men of such stamped inferiority that not even one among them could be found worthy of a good-service pension. These officers, many of whom are covered with honours, cannot but resent this as not merely a flagrant act of injustice, but as a slur, if not a direct insult, to themselves and the regiments they command. They are sacrificed to make way for the enactment of a palpable piece of favouritism; and officers who have served their country in many a severe engagement must politely stand aside and blandly bow to men who have never been under fire in their lives, but whom Sir Bartle Frere and Sir William Mansfield delight to honour. The poor old Bombay artillery, for example, full of honours, covered with compliments by every chief the army has had, is amply rewarded in the estimation of the government of Bombay by a few cheap adulations, which none knows better than Sir Bartle Frere how and when to deliver. When substantial rewards are, however, to be administered, all their past services are gently dropped out of view and forgotten. It may prove intensely gratifying to Sir Bartle Frere and Sir William Mansfield to take the opportunity now afforded them to thrust an advantage upon men who are not known to be eminently deserving of it; but it will not enhance their reputation with the branches of the service which are thus harshly ignored. Some of the officers on whom the pensions are conferred well merit the privilege. The places of others could be better supplied by distinguished and deserving officers from the artillery, cavalry, and engineers; and, we think, that Sir Bartle Frere, in confining the distinction to the infantry officers alone, has thrown upon the other arms a marked insult.

ON the 27th of February last, the subject of communication between England and India, both by telegraph and by the regular mails, was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Crawford, who said he introduced the subject in consequence of its great and growing importance to English trade, and in the interests of London merchants. But if the home mercantile houses have reason to regard this question of one of great moment, it is not necessary to say that it is of still greater interest to English residents in this country, and that if the suggestion of this topic is likely to lead, as there is no question it will, to a practical improvement of the mail and telegraph system, we are likely to derive more benefit from the change than any one else. We will give a brief outline of the course of the debate, premising that three points particularly come out as noticeable in it; first, the assertion of the commercial supremacy of Bombay as the first city in India, passed unquestioned in the House as an established fact; secondly, it is settled that the new system of communication with Calcutta through Bombay is likely soon to be brought into operation, and with it a weekly mail from home, to start always on a given day of the week. Last, not least, the whole subject is to be referred to a select committee of the House of Commons for consideration, not by way of shelving it, but practically forwarding the adoption of measures of improvement; and that a committee composed of men who understand the question and are interested in promoting those measures. It is not made a party question, for no opposition was expressed in any quarter to the appointment of the committee, and the official who expressed the views of Government on the subject, Mr. Childers, thanked Mr. Crawford in the name of the administration for bringing it forward, and cordially assented to his proposal. The motion of Mr. Crawford, which was carried unanimously, was for "a select committee to inquire into the practical working of the present system of telegraphic and postal communications between this country and the East Indies." After stating that of the whole amount of the imports into the British islands for 1864, the value of which was £275,000,000, as much as twenty per cent. came from India, three-fourths of this consisting of cotton, he proceeded to make a statement which, in the broad way in which it was put, will perhaps surprise some of our readers, though there is no doubt of its accuracy and certainty, namely, that in the Indian trade the telegraph had superseded the Post Office as the means of communication, and that the Post Office was at the most subservient and ancillary to the telegraph. Orders were sent by telegraph and immediately acted upon, if they required this speedy execution, the confirmation of them by post letter being waited for only for the satisfaction of correspondents afterwards. The extent to which the telegraph between England and India is used in ordinary mercantile transactions, appears to be greater than is commonly supposed, for Mr. Crawford stated that he himself spent £3,000 a year on telegraphic messages to India, and he believed there were others who spent a great deal more. Of course business is carried on by this means under the drawback of a great degree of uncertainty as to the accuracy of the messages received, in which the risk rests on the senders, if any mistake is made; and from this arises the obvious corollary that it is desirable that the telegraphic service should be as perfect as possible. At present mistakes are of frequent occurrence and some ridiculous instances, except to those concerned, were mentioned by some of the speakers. On one occasion, a telegram reached a firm in London, informing them that their managing partners in Bombay was leaving in ill health, and begging that a successor might be sent out. A competent person was engaged, and actually came to Bombay on a salary of £1,000 a year; but it appeared afterwards that the vacancy was only that of one of the subordinate clerks in the office, and that it had occurred not at Bombay at all, but at Madras. The same parties complained that eleven messages sent to them were not delivered at all, that four were above a month in transmission, and two on arrival were unintelligible. Mr. Crawford was himself decidedly of opinion that, while the line of telegraph passes through the territories of seven different governments, the mistakes occasioned in transmission were made almost exclusively in Turkey; and said that, when messages once arrived in India they were correctly forwarded, under the administrations in this country. Another speaker, however, Sir C. Bright, was less complimentary to the Indian telegraph system, and stated that he had seen gentlemen wait at Bombay so long as seven days for messages delayed that time, and he had had experience of messages taking three days in transmission from Bombay to Kurrachee. It appears from a statement of this last named speaker, that the opening of the telegraphic line through the Euphrates district was delayed for a year by a vexatious squabble between the Governor of Bagdad and some of the wild tribes in the neighbourhood, but for which messages might be sent with the utmost regularity between England and Kurrachee in three or four hours. Mr. Crawford then adverted to the postal contract with the P. and O. Company, which expires in January 1867, and suggested that that opportunity should be taken to re-consider the subject before entering into any new agreement. He strongly advocated the principle that Government, which profits so largely in various ways, and especially in the transport of Government officials and of troops, by the existence of a line of postal steamers, should bear part of the expense; and advocated the establishment of a service between England and Bombay, which would be the great port of India; that there should be a separate tender from Suez to Bombay, and that the Australian and China service should be unconnected with the India service. This, he said, would abolish the monopoly of the P. and O. Company. Mr. Moffatt made some brief remarks in defence of the P. and O. Company, and Mr. Childers spoke on behalf of Government, in defence of the telegraphs in India, but both fully assented to the appointment of the committee, which will no doubt be immediately nominated.

Both countries being equally interested in the efficiency of the mode of communication between them, we believe we are pretty sure to benefit by this enquiry; but there is one point which may be mentioned as a deduction from the very large use which is made by the line of telegraph for trading purposes, and that is, the obvious desirability of having two lines if possible. The carrying power of a telegraph wire is not unlimited, inasmuch as any system of telegraphy, however perfect, requires some time, and there is consequently no possibility of sending more than a certain amount of messages by it. We have no doubt this is the explanation of most of the cases of vexatious delay which occur in the transmission of telegrams; the line is taken up, and offices in this country are not unfrequently several days in arrear with messages waiting to be sent. That the existing line should be well superintended is important, but it is hardly less so that a second should be constructed to supplement it.

IN accordance with our annual custom we give our establishment a holiday to-day, and therefore intimate to our subscribers that there will be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* to-morrow.

THE *Englishman*:—Mr. Justice Norman has been nominated to investigate the numerous alleged abuses said to be existing in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

THE *Harkaru*:—We hear that Mr. V. H. Schalch is likely to be appointed to officiate as a member of the Board of Revenue, in the room of Mr. G. F. Cockburn, who retires on annuity, and pending the return of Mr. E. T. Trevor, who holds that appointment, permanently, from leave of absence, on medical certificate to Europe.

A WAR-OFFICE return just issued shows that in the four years ending with March 1864, 16,720 men completed their term of limited service in the army, and 9,295 of them re-engaged; 7,424 took their discharge; three died. The proportion who re-engaged was very much greater in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. It was least in the cavalry and military train and the Foot Guards. The cost of bringing a man home on his taking his discharge was very heavy; from China, Mauritius, or Ceylon £37 to £41, and from India £35 to £37.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 29TH MARCH.

Arrived steamer *Baroda* from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 22nd, and Penang 24th March.

No very startling intelligence has come to hand since the departure of the last mail.

The general tendency of news from the North is reassuring.

The colony has lately been remarkably free from cases of piracy, robbery, &c.

The new Governor has arrived from Japan.

The news is scanty and unimportant.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 15TH MARCH.

Per steamer *Baroda*:—

OPIUM—

Malwa	dlrs.	870 per chest.
Patna, new	"	702½ "
" old	"	685 "
Benares, new	"	695 "
" old	"	670 "

EXCHANGE—On London—

Bank Bills	4s. 8d.
Private Bills	4s. 8¼d.
On India	Rs. 218½.

Rice 15 cents lower than last mail.

SHANGHAI, 8TH MARCH.

OPIUM—

Malwa	taels 627 per chest.
Patna	" 497 "

EXCHANGE—On London—

Bank Bills	5s. 5½d.
Private	6s. 5½d.
On Bombay	Rs. 300½.
On Calcutta	Rs. 302½.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.—From Calcutta—*Glengyle* on the 9th, *Thunder* 10th, and *Fusyamia* on the 11th inst.; from Bombay—*Ottawa* on 11th instant.

GALLE, 29th March.

Steamer *Baroda* from China signalled.

MADRAS, 28th March.

Steamer *Delhi* sailed for Galle.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3RD MARCH.

THE Government does not grow stronger in spite of all changes, and I suppose there can be no crisis in its condition till after the Reform Bill has at least been produced. Monday week is at present fixed by Mr. Gladstone for calling the attention of the House to the subject of a reform of the law affecting voters in counties, cities, and boroughs,—in other words, for the reform of the present franchise law. I suppose the law fever, from which the Government appears to be suffering, will not take any decisive turn till after that day. But unless something is intended, of which we have no expectation, or unless Mr. Gladstone can do more by the magic of his eloquence than is often permitted to parliamentary men, I have not much hope of the ministry passing through a favourable crisis on that day, and I should not be surprised if their demise took place immediately afterwards. "The patient made a great effort, appeared to rally suddenly, and spoke with great energy for a considerable period, after which he sunk back exhausted, unconsciousness ensued, and he was no more in a few hours." That is not very unlikely to be the report of the ministry, which will obtain currency after the introduction of the Reform Bill. The truth is that Lord Russell has no courage to enter on any but the ancient ways. If he goes far in the old path of mere extension of the franchise, he will have a combination of all the Conservatives, and many of the moderate Liberals against him. If he goes, as is more likely, a very little way down hill indeed—say as far as a £6 rating franchise which means about £7 rental—the bill will be received with a mixture of contempt and dislike by all the Liberal party, *both* contempt *and* dislike by the left wing under Mr. Bright—genuine dislike by the constitutional Liberals, who will look upon it as a step towards democracy without the advantage of doing effectually what is really wanted, namely, to give a genuine and direct representation to the working classes—and contempt by all. Without embodying a more comprehensive idea than any which Lord Russell in his old age ventures to entertain, no Reform Bill can really be acceptable to the country, and I must say I look upon the ministry as in the last stage of weakness notwithstanding many great elements of strength. Mr. Gladstone has made a great success as leader of the Lower House. His manner has been courteous and far more pliant than I think it will ultimately be in his nature to be. His speeches have hit the highest taste in the House, and shown a mingled firmness and delicacy of feeling that has charmed all parties. On Ireland he has had a very difficult course to steer—to uphold the moral authority of Government without any sort of flinching or shrinking, and yet at the same time not to refuse the expression of a certain amount of sympathy with the Irish, and the strongest possible wish to remedy any of the real grievances which are at the root of their disloyalty. Nothing could be more happy also than the Chancellor of the Exchequer's appeal to the House last Friday week for a dignified attitude on the American question and not put forth demands to the American government with regard to the Fenians in America, which were they put forth by a foreign government with regard to conspirators in England would certainly be very ill received here. On the whole nothing can be more successful than Mr. Gladstone's debut as leader of the House of Commons. And yet the Government grows weaker and weaker. It has plenty of able men in it, and no change in the personnel would perhaps very materially strengthen it, unless it be the exchange of Mr. Cardwell for some stronger man. What they really want is *courage* to deal with two or three great questions in a comprehensive spirit, especially with Ireland and with Reform. It is impossible to conceive anything feebler than Lord Russell's tone about Ireland in the House of Lords last Monday. He admitted that everything ought to be done in common justice to satisfy the Irish feeling of national pride and self-respect; he admitted that if the funds of the Protestant Church Establishment there could be devoted to general education, it would remove a source of very general and very reasonable discontent; and then he went on to say that the Government did not propose to do anything of the sort, because it would cause "great heart-burnings,"—as if it were barely possible to make any change whatever in the distribution of emoluments between people who *have* and people who *claim* them without "heart-burnings" and great ones. Why did Lord Russell propose his Reform Bill in 1831? Did not that cause the most terrible heart-burnings? The simple truth is that he wants cour

cused having failed to give any satisfactory account, the police sepoy at once arrested him. His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sent him to the House of Correction for fifteen days with hard labour.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Doubts having been expressed as to the accuracy of the longitudes assigned to the Andaman Islands, on the existing charts, notice is hereby given, that the longitude of Chatham Island, Port Blair, has been recently determined to be 92° 43′ East of Greenwich, whereas in the chart of the Andaman Islands, which is compiled from the Surveys of Lieutenant Blair and Captain Moorsom in 1789-90, revised by Lieutenant Heathcote in 1853, it is assumed to be 93° 56′. The whole group of islands is probably 13 miles west of the position that has hitherto been accepted. The recent determination of the position of Chatham Island is deduced from 262 observations of lunar zenith distance, and 29 culminations observed by Mr. Nicolson, of the Survey Department, with an Alt-Azimuth instrument, having a vertical circle 26 inches in diameter. They were reduced in the office of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

J. T. WALKER, Lieut., Col., R. E.,
Supt. G. T. Survey.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE MAZAGON DOCKYARD.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last, at the Mazagon Dockyard, attending the death of one Frank Arney, an able seaman on board the *Haddington*, which appears from the evidence of John Saddler, quarter-master on board the *Haddington*, that he saw the deceased go across the gangway from the ship to the shore at about half past 8 P. M. on the previous day. He appeared to be perfectly sober. At about a quarter to 9 o'clock witness was on deck and saw the deceased walking along two planks that stretch between the shore and the forepart of the ship, and as he stooped to get through the post, he canted off the planks and fell. He attempted to catch hold of the post but failed. Deceased fell to the bottom of the dock which is lined with masonry, a distance of about thirty feet, and died instantaneously. The Coroner recorded a verdict to the effect that the deceased met his death by accidentally falling into dock in which the ship now lies.

THE following is the contents of a leaf from the Diary of a passenger who arrived by the mail st.-amer on Wednesday night:—*Nyanza* left the Southampton waters at 4-15 P. M. of the 27th February, Ushant Light-house was seen at 2 P. M., bearing S. E. the next day; she anchored at Gibraltar at 9-45 P. M. of 2nd March. She left Gibraltar at 6-20 P. M. of Monday the 5th March for Malta. She arrived at Malta at 8-5 A. M. of the 11th of March. She left at 4-15 P. M. of the same day. She arrived at Alexandria harbour, and made fast to a buoy at 6-30 A. M. of March 13th. The passengers were landed at the stone jetty at 8-30 A. M., and 8-45 A. M. all stood in the railway trains for Cairo, where they arrived at 3-20 P. M. of the same day. They started in the railway trains for Suez at about 9 A. M. of March 14th, arrived at Suez about 2-20 P. M., and reached the Peninsular steamer *Carnatic* about 3-45 P. M. of the same day. The *Carnatic* left Suez for Aden at 8 P. M. of March 14th. She arrived at Aden at 10-15 A. M. of the 20th March; left Aden for Bombay at 5-35 P. M. of the 20th March, and arrived at Bombay at 8-45 P. M. of the 28th March.

THE weekly mortuary return shows a large increase when compared with the last, the principal cause of which is to be attributed to fever and measles.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEE:	
Cholera	1	Small-pox	6
Small-pox	1	Measles	3
Measles	0	Fever	8
Fever	0	Other diseases	9
Other diseases	5	JEWS:	
Accident	1	Fever	3
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Other diseases	1
Fever	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Accident	0	Cholera	31
HINDOOS:		Small-pox	5
Cholera	3	Fever	5
Small-pox	39	Other diseases	4
Measles	0	Accident	1
Fever	186	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Other diseases	41	Small-pox	1
Accident	7	Other diseases	0
Unknown cause	0	CHINESE:	
MUSSULMANS:		Accident	0
Cholera	2	Other diseases	0
Small-pox	20	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Measles	6	Accident	0
Fever	49	Unknown cause	0
Other diseases	25		
Accident	1		

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	6	50	Sexual and Child	4	4
Small-pox	72	68	Senility	21	22
Measles	34	22	Tegumentary	3	2
Fever	253	206	Cachexy	29	21
Nervous system	10	11	Leprosy	0	2
Vascular system	13	9	Parasitic	0	0
Respiratory	13	17	Accident	10	5
Alimentary	28	35	Unknown cause	0	1

ABANDONMENT AT SEA OF THE SHIP "RUNNYMEDE".—Considerable excitement was created in this town (Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope) on 8th February last, on its becoming known that two boats containing the officers and crew (twenty-two in number) of a vessel abandoned in a leaky state had landed on our shores, and, of course, there was a great rush to the beach to learn the news. From inquiries we have made, we are enabled to lay before our read rs the following particulars of this unusual occurrence, which may be relied upon:—

The British ship *Runnymede* of London, 668 tons, Capt. Fred. Little (late of the *Secundera*, and well known at this port), sailed from Wallaroo (Australia) on the 12th of December last, for Swansea, with a valuable cargo of copper ore. The vessel sprang a leak in a gale she experienced soon after leaving, which gradually increased. When off Mauritius she had ten inches of water per hour, and it was deemed advisable to lighten the ship. A considerable quantity of coal was therefore thrown overboard; still the leak could not be got under, but rather increased, and experiencing somewhat severe weather, matters got worse and worse. When the arrival off Plettenberg's Bay is reached she had nine feet of water in her hold, and the crew were fast becoming exhausted by constant work at the pumps. Finding a lee shore at hand, and that the vessel herself was unavailing, it was determined, after a short consultation, to leave her fate and take to the boats. They were now about thirty miles off Plettenberg's Bay, but the wind being favourable, they determined to run for that port. The boats were accordingly lowered, and the private effects of the crew and such valuables as could easily be got at were placed in the boats. These were three boats on the ship,—the life-boat, long-boat, and gig; and in these they pushed from the ship and made the best of their way, under sail and by rowing, for this port. This was on Monday last at 5 A. M. The long-boat, being somewhat small, retarded the progress of the other boats somewhat. The men contained in her, therefore, were transferred to the other boats; and she was set adrift. The weather, fortunately, continued calm, and the wind favourable, which enabled them to reach this port, as above stated, about 1.30 P. M. on the day after leaving the ship.—*Port Elizabeth Telegraph.*

GROUNDING OF THE "AUSTRALIAN."

WE are very glad to hear that the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Australian*, which was reported to be on shore in the Persian Gulf, was towed off on the 24th instant by the steamer *Euphrates*. The cargo and passengers were re-shipped and she left the same day for Aden and Juddia, apparently uninjured. The *Euphrates* proceeded to Kurrachee.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was held in its offices, in Forbes Street, yesterday afternoon—Colonel Taylor presiding. The attendance was not large.

The Chairman said the first business they had to transact was to appoint Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co., who had dissolved partnership.

Mr. Gellatlahby Puddumsey proposed that Messrs. McCulloch, John and Company should be appointed to succeed Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co.

Mr. E. H. Wallace seconded.

Mr. John Smith asked if this proposition had the sanction of the Directors?

The Chairman said it was now submitted by a Director, but did not come from the Directors as a body.

Mr. Smith enquired if it had been ascertained whether Messrs. McCulloch, John & Co. would accept the appointment?

The Chairman replied affirmatively, and remarked that Mr Smith might, as an amendment, propose any other firm.

No amendment was submitted, and the resolution was carried without dissent.

The Chairman said they had next to elect a Director in the room of Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patel, who had resigned.

Mr. Latham said that as Mr. Penney (of the firm of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Company) had been a Director, he should propose Mr. McCulloch of the firm of Messrs. McCulloch, John and Company.

The Chairman said that in electing three Directors, and that he had named Mr. Merwanjee first, thinking they should elect a native gentleman to fill his place on the Board.

Mr. Latham did not think it much mattered in what order the Directors were chosen.

Mr. W. H. Crawford seconded Mr. Latham's proposition, which was then agreed to.

The Chairman invited the Shareholders to name other Directors.

Mr. McCulloch asked how many Directors were required altogether?

The Chairman.—Five; three form a quorum.

Mr. W. B. Thompson begged to propose Mr. Gumpert.

The Chairman said Mr. Gumpert was not qualified to act as a Director, not having a sufficient number of shares; but if he promised to qualify himself, and the Shareholders were agreeable, he might be appointed.

Mr. Gumpert seemed to doubt.

Mr. McCulloch thought it would be better if the election of Directors was postponed for the present. He, for his part, had had no time to look about for a European to act upon the Board, much of his time having been taken up in serving upon the Jury at the Sessions.

This suggestion appeared to meet with general approval.

The Chairman afterwards closed the meeting, having given the Shareholders an opportunity—of which, however, no one availed himself—of asking any questions which occured to them with reference to the affairs of the Company.

GROUNDING OF THE STEAM SHIP "JEDDO."

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE court of enquiry, composed of J. P. Bickerstaith, Esq., senior Magistrate of Police, and John Dickson, Esq., Surveyor to Lloyd's, reassembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court to conduct an investigation into the circumstance connected with the grounding of the P. and O. Company's steam ship *Jeddo* on the Choul Cadoo rocks.

Mr. Scoble appeared to watch the case on behalf of Captain Grainger.

Captain William Charles Barker, cross-examined by Scoble.—I am well acquainted with the position of Choul Cadoo rock. If there had been a light-house at Kennery I think the accident would not have occurred. It would have warned off the vessel. In making the port, it is often the case with mail steamers in order to arrive within their contract time, not to slacken speed to use the lead, but to look out for land marks. I think that a steamer, even if going eleven knots an hour, would be affected by such tidal currents as set into Choul or Rajapoor harbour, provided that she were near enough to be within the influence of those currents; I was last close to the Choul Cadoo rocks in April or May 1865. I do not think there has been anything in the weather which would account for the prevalence of any ocean current near Choul Cadoo. I have frequently been in command of, and navigated, powerful steamers up and down the Malabar coast. In going between Bombay and Ratnagherry, I generally kept in about fifteen fathoms: that would be from ten to twelve miles distant from the land. The vessels I commanded generally carried troops or treasure, and went about nine knots. I do not think it prudent to bring a vessel up the part of the Malabar coast between Vingorla and Bombay so near the shore as to have only ten or twelve fathoms water. She ought not to have less than fifteen. Ten or twelve fathoms would carry her well clear of Kennery and still further from Choul Cadoo. In coming up from Vingorla to Bombay, I used to keep in from fifteen to twenty fathoms until I was abreast of Kennery, and then hauled in for the harbour under the guidance of the lead.

Examined by the Court—The apparent distance from the land is most deceptive, more so at full more than at any other period. On the night the *Jeddo* was lost, there was a thick mist over Bombay. If the afternoon observations as to the ship's position were correct, and the ship were steered from that position according to the courses laid down in the chart, I do not think any current could have set her on Choul Cadoo rock. I do not believe there was any current setting in to the land, and therefore the ship was nearer the land than was deemed to be the case from the afternoon observations: that is, if she was steered from the time those observations were taken, according to the courses represented on the chart. I merely stated what I have heard when I said that, in making the port, mail steamers often do not slacken speed to use the lead, but I do not consider that a proper practice. I commanded mail steamers of the Peninsula Co. between Bombay and Suez for about twelve years, and always used the lead in making Bombay. I consider it as imperative to use the lead in making the port from the northward as in coming up from the westward or the northward. I think the lead should have been hove; but if there had been a light on Kennery, the accident would not have occurred even though the lead had not been hove. I proposed nearly six years ago that a light should be placed on Kennery, and my proposition was supported by many practical men. The matter is still under consideration, there being some difference of opinion as to whether there should be two lights or one; and I hope it will be carried out before long. Ever since I have commanded a ship, I have felt the want of a light on Kennery.

This closed the evidence to be recorded by the Court.

Mr. Scoble said he had now to make a few observations on this unusually unfortunate affair because the *Jeddo* was a favourite vessel of the P. and O. Company, and because her commander, Captain Grainger, has been well known here for many years and has been highly respected wherever he is known,—more especially as it is unfortunate because Captain Grainger intended to make this to be his last voyage as a commander, and intended proceeding home to enjoy the repose which his arduous labours for many years so fairly entitled him to. There were, said the learned counsel, but two alternatives on which to decide. Either the loss of the vessel was occasioned by the grossest negligence of the commander and the officers; or that it was one of those fatalities which no human foresight could guard against. The Court might very well dispose from their minds the first point, because Captain Grainger was so well tried a commander, and the skill of all the officers of the P. and O. Company was so well known, as to negative the supposition that the loss was caused by any carelessness or want of skill on their part. Mr. Scoble proceeded to comment upon the evidences to the course steered by the *Jeddo* on the night of the accident, remarking that, upon the whole of the evidence except that of Captain Barker, it was clear that which, under the circumstances, it was prudent to adopt. Extra precautions of every sort were taken by the captain and officers some time before the accident: and the Court might take it as an additional proof of the care and caution manifested by Captain Grainger, that within a quarter of an hour, he twice altered the course to avoid even the slightest chance of danger. The course steered by him had been pronounced to be the safest course to have been followed on that night. If, however, it had been followed on that night, because Captain Barker thought a vessel should be in 15 fathoms, that therefore another vessel, under a different commander, would be in danger in steering in thirteen fathoms. Remarking on the evidence upon this point, the learned counsel said it was perfectly clear that Captain Grainger, as a navigator, was entitled to rely upon his afternoon observations, of the accuracy of which he had no doubt, and to act upon those observations; and that he had to suppose that Captain Barker was steering a course which would take him several miles off Kennery. This was the opinion of all the witnesses except Captain Barker, who, Mr. Scoble said, fell into the error of the inductive philosophers who theorized upon what they conceived to be the case, rather than upon the actual facts of every day experience. Again, as to the indraught, Captain Barker seemed to the learned counsel to be trusting to his former experience of the coast rather than to any experience upon which evidence had been given. He had not visited that part of the coast since April last. The learned counsel said there had been an extraordinary alteration of the under-currents on the coast, and there had been alterations in the soundings on account of the floods. Such alterations had not been reported to the Superintendent of Marine; but they had been felt by the *Beanres*, and another court of enquiry might probably have been sitting here, had not the fate of the *Jeddo* warned the *Beanres* to be prepared in time to ensure her safety. It was perfectly clear that, but for those extraordinary under-currents which have hitherto been unknown upon that coast, there should have been no accident by steering in the course adopted by Captain Grainger. The Court must take it that something unusual occurred, something which no human prudence or foresight could have averted. A great deal had been said regarding the circumstance that Captain Grainger did not have the lead on the evening of the accident; and the inference was sought to be drawn that, had the lead been hove, it would have afforded some indication of danger. It was always an easy thing to suggest an expedient for any mishap that had occurred; it was easy for persons to say, had such and such a thing been done, so and so would not have occurred. Mr. Scoble submitted with great confidence that there was nothing to render it necessary for Captain Grainger to use the lead. It is always a consideration of the commander in use of a lead. The coast and the landmarks were well known to Captain Grainger, and it would have been a perfect waste of time to slacken the speed and use the deep-sea lead; for the hand-lead in that depth of water would have been nugatory. Mr. Scoble would, therefore, say that the question for the Court to determine, in making its report to Government, was not whether it would have been better to use the lead, but whether the fact was clearly cast upon the commander of using the deep-sea lead under the circumstances. Another important point was the entire absence of any light on that part of the coast; and the learned counsel took it that the accident must be described, if it was to be described, to any absence of a light. Mr. Scoble, in conclusion, urged that the Court should give their decision on Thursday the 5th proximo; and the Court accordingly adjourned until that day.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—29TH MARCH.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A DANCING GIRL ROBBED OF HER ORNAMENTS.—Abdool Cader, Alisab Fackeer, and Dawood Ali, were yesterday placed in the bar of the police, charged with stealing one gold earring and four tolas of gold, of the aggregate value of fifty rupees, the property of one Khatoon, woman.

Mr. Nusserwanjee defended the prisoners.

The prosecutrix stated—I am a courtezan and dancing girl. I came to Bombay from Kolapore about a month ago. On Saturday last, at seven o'clock, the first defendant came and requested me to go to his house to dance. I went with him and he took me to a stable at Bengalpoora. My seven musicians accompanied me. I dressed in my dancing clothes and began to dance. A crowd of Mussulmans assembled in the stable. I danced there until one o'clock in the morning, when all the Mussulmans rose up and made a disturbance. About two or three hundred men were there. Seeing that a disturbance had commenced I prepared to go home. The first defendant said "Why do you go home, I guarantee your safety?" I again began to dance. A man who was sitting on a bench called me to receive my fee. I went up to him for that purpose, and no sooner had I stretched my hand out for the money than he laid hold of my hand and pulled me. My people remonstrated. The audience then rose again a disturbance took place. The third defendant told me to go outside for safety, and I went into a gully. One Abba went with me. He was disguised as a woman and danced with me. The defendants came up, some seized me by my hair and some hold me by my saree. I raised an alarm, and my musicians came to my assistance. A pair of gold earrings which was loose in my saree fell down. Sometime after this, a peshwy came there, and I complained to him of the assault.

His Worship remarked that as no property was found, it would be of no use to proceed with the case any further, and therefore discharged the prisoners.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Tenth Day, Thursday, 29th March.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

THE Court sat a few minutes after 10 o'clock A. M.

The following Special Jury was empanelled to try the case reported below:—

JOHN GRAY, Esq.—*Foreman.*

R. T. Price, Esq.	Nusserwanjee Manockjee, Esq.
S. M. Fogo, Esq.	Ardaseer Framjee, Esq.
J. W. H. Ilberry, Esq.	Bhugwundass Purshotamdass, Esq.
J. Campbell, Esq.	Fuzulbhoy Noor Mahomed, Esq.
G. Iggulden, Esq.	
H. Coke, Esq.	
L. H. Botte, Esq.	

CHARGE OF POISONING.—Puddee, a Hindoo woman, aged 26, was charged with having, on the 11th February, committed murder by doing an act with intention to cause the death of a certain male child.

The Advocate General, with Mr Cooper, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

The Advocate General having opened the case by briefly stating the circumstances, the following evidence was called for the prosecution:—

Akoo, a widow, said she lived on the ground floor of a house at Coomberwarry. She and a woman named Crustnee lived in an inner room, and the prisoner in the outer room; the way to the inner room was through prisoner's. Prisoner was the widow of witness's husband's brother. Witness had known her for four or five years. The child who had died was witness's, and was called Ragonath; it was one year and two months old when it died. It had been in good health. On the morning of the day when the child died she went out, returned, and went out again. The second time she went out was about 7 o'clock. She left the child in her room. She did not know where Puddee was at that time. Crustnee was in the room; but the child was not left in her charge. On witness's return the child was standing near Puddee. A piece of paper was lying on the floor. Prisoner asked the child, when witness went up, "Ragonath, have you been eating sugar?" Before this, witness saw the prisoner—when her back was towards her—putting her fingers in the child's mouth. She asked her child "what are you eating?" but received no answer. For two years or two years and a half before this time she had not been on speaking terms with prisoner; they had quarrelled frequently. After she had taken the child into her room, it immediately began to cry. She put the child to her breast, but it did not suck. It afterwards vomited two or four times. She asked her neighbour, Crustnee, to learn from Puddee what she had given to the child to eat. She heard Crustnee asking the question of Puddee, and obtaining the answer—"I have given him nothing to eat; I have been eating sugar and ginger, and I have given him none." Witness then took the child to a doctor in the neighbourhood; and in consequence of what he said she prepared some ghee for the child. She put the child on the ground, on her return, and it again began to vomit. It vomited then and two minutes after. See had in the act of taking it up when it expired. She was just preparing the ghee at this time; it was never given to the child. It was about nine o'clock when the child expired. The child had vomited several times, and passed stool once.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—Witness said that when she returned to the house in the morning, and found her child standing beside Puddee, Crustnee was baking bread at her own fire-place in the latter room. There were three fire-places for the two rooms, two in the inner and one in the outer room. Puddee was in the outer, and Crustnee in the inner room. Ordinarily witness and Crustnee took their meals about 8 o'clock in the morning. She always took the child with her when she went to work. About 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day when the child died, the house was searched for the first time, and Puddee was taken prisoner. She stood upward of an hour and a half afterwards saw the prisoner come back to the house, accompanied by only one sepoy, no European constable being present. She did not know what became of the piece of paper she had mentioned; she supposed Puddee had kept it. When she saw it it was lying on the floor. Puddee did not seem sorry at the child's illness. The child was in Puddee's lap when it died; she had taken the child into her lap to comfort it. Witness was sitting at the outside of the house when Puddee came back with a sepoy.

By the Court—Witness used to quarrel with prisoner about household affairs. She had had a quarrel with her on the evening previous to the occurrence, about an earthen vessel which she (witness) had smashed, and some abuse passed in consequence. They used to quarrel daily. Puddee, her husband, and witness' husband, lived together as a united family. Witness' husband died a month before the occurrence, and Puddee's sometime afterwards.

Crustnee, examined by Mr. Cooper, said she was no relation of Akoo's, but belonged to the same caste. Her husband and Akoo's were related. Puddee and Akoo quarrelled often. When the child Ragonath was sick, Akoo told her to go and ask Puddee what was wrong with the child. Puddee was in her own room at the time; and witness in the inner room at her fire-place preparing some bread. She could see Puddee who was standing, and asked her the question without going into her room. Puddee answered "I was eating some sugar and ginger, and I gave the child sugar to eat." Akoo could hear that reply.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—Witness said the husbands of Puddee and Akoo both died about the same time, from the effects of fever. There was an interval of about three weeks between the deaths. They were each ill about a week. Did not see Puddee give anything to the child.

By the Court—Witness, in the morning, saw Akoo take the child out of the inner room when she was going out; but she did not see what she did with the child. The next time she saw the child was when Akoo returned, and when she gave the child to prisoner. She saw Akoo at that time lift up the child. Akoo looked at the child's mouth, which was wide open. Akoo asked what had been given to the child. Witness was quite sure Puddee had given nothing at that time. The child vomited once, almost immediately after it was brought in. Witness did not see anything after this because she went away to her work.

Pandoo Jewajee, police havildar, stated that on Sunday the 11th February, he went to a house in Coomberwarry about 11 A. M. and saw the dead body of the child Ragonath. He thereafter made a report to Inspector Barnes. He saw the woman Akoo and the prisoner in the house. In the afternoon he returned to the house with Mr. Cunningham, who was acting for Mr. Barnes. Mr. Cunningham stood near the door, outside, while a sepoy went in; he could see in from where he was standing. They all went afterwards to Mr. Tighe, leaving Crustnee with the body of the child. In about a second visit to the house, witness saw signs of vomiting. About two o'clock he returned again to the house by Mr. Tighe's orders, accompanied by Mr. Cunningham. Govind Balloo, a sepoy, was also with them. He did not on this occasion search Puddee's person. The prosecutrix (Akoo) showed a piece of rag on which marks of vomiting were visible. Govind took the prisoner to the chowkey, and witness remained in the house. Govind afterwards brought the woman back to the house, when witness took possession of the rooms. There was no European constable present. Puddee sat down near the fire-place and felt for something in a heap of chips of wood which were lying there. She lifted something and secreted it in her cloth at the bottom of her waist. Witness saw her do this, but did not see at that time what it was she concealed. The chips of wood had not been searched on any previous occasion. This was in the outer room (Puddee's). Govind was at the door making a search. The prisoner and witness was standing outside the threshhold, but looking into the room. Govind said to witness—"Havildar, she has taken up something in her hand; see what it is." Witness asked her what she had got. She showed her hand and said "Nothing," as she was, saying "This is it." [A packet containing a large piece of arsenic was produced and identified by witness, as what the woman had in her hand at the time he spoke of.] He took possession of the article. She did not say anything about it. Witness took the prisoner to Mr. Barnes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—Witness said what he had just stated, and what he stated before the magistrate, were both true. He did mention to the magistrate that the prisoner concealed the arsenic in her saree. (After a good deal of questioning)—It was the case that he refused to search the house because the women were of a low caste; but Govind Balloo did not so refuse. He knew that Govind Balloo was brought up before the Commissioner for taking the prisoner from the chowkey back to the house without permission. Mr. Cunninghan did not enter the house or make any search in it; he stood at the door where he could see in. Witness remained at the house by Mr. Cunningham's orders. It was the case that when the prisoner gave up the arsenic she declared she had done nothing. It was not on account of the women being of a low caste that witness refused to search the inner house, but because they were quieting. After the search by Mr. Cunningham, the prisoner was taken to the chowkey, and witness afterwards came back to the house with Mr. Cunningham. Eventually witness was left in charge of the house. When he saw the prisoner last the Bank refused his application on the ground that the defendant was then indebted to the Bank. The plaintiff therefore prays either that the defendant may be decreed to have the said shares transferred into the plaintiff's name, or else to pay back to the plaintiff the purchase money of the shares, with interest thereon till repayment. By his written statement (filed the 11th December 1865,) the defendants state forth,—first, that at the time of the sale to the plaintiff and mine agreed and delivered to the plaintiff's transfer, and applications for transfer, of the said shares; secondly, the defendant says that, as he believes, the plaintiff did not make any application for a transfer till June 1865 (the sale having taken place in March 1865); thirdly, the defendant says that he believes the refusal of the Royal Bank to transfer was occasioned by the state of the Bombay money market, and that had the plaintiff applied earlier, the shares would have been transferred into his name; fourthly, the defendant admits that the plaintiff could not have applied further immediately after the sale of the shares, and that the damages if any) which the plaintiff has sustained by the refusal of the Bank to transfer, have been occasioned by his own *laches* and neglect. At the hearing (which commenced before me on the 28th February 1866, was continued on the 8th and concluded on the 9th March) only one witness was called, viz., Mr. Pigott the secretary, who was entitled to the relief he claimed, or any part there of? In the course of the trial some facts were clearly established to the other points. There was evidence on both sides. It was clearly proved that Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, the defendant, was, on the 11th of November 1864, an unencumbered registered holder of 90 old and 46 new Royal Bank shares; but on the 23rd March he had sold 40 old and 26½ new Royal Bank shares, which he had deposited with the Bank as security for an advance then made to him by the Bank of Rs. 10,400. It was further proved that no other transfer of shares than the above transfer shares, in this state of the account between Dr. Bhawoo Dajee and the Bank, till the 31st April 1865, when 10 old and 6 new Royal Bank shares were transferred by Dr. Bhawoo Dajee's estate at the Bank to that of Nagurdas Purmanundass. This left him still the unencumbered owner on the 21st April (nearly a month after the sale to plaintiff) of 80 old and 40 new Royal Bank shares, a number of shares nearly more than sufficient to satisfy his contract with the plaintiff. If was not till about the middle of May that the Bank directed the then deputy accountant to make no more transfers of Dr. Bhawoo Dajee's shares, on the ground that he was then, to use the expression of Sudanund Balcrustna, "over-indebted" to the Bank; that is, (as Dr. Bhawoo Dajee had not since the 11th November 1864 borrowed any further monies from the Bank), on the ground that, owing to the great depreciation that had then taken place in the value of shares in the Bombay market, the 80 old and 26½ new shares deposited by him on the 11th November 1864, had ceased, in the opinion of the Bank authorities (an opinion probably well founded) to be an adequate security for his still subsisting debts to the Bank of Rs. 10,400, with the interest that had since accrued thereon. It was not till the end of May that the plaintiff, having then first heard of defendant being indebted to the Bank, first applied to the Bank for transfer by registration, attended there for that purpose with the call receipts, application papers, and transfer papers, which it was admitted had been duly signed by the defendant at the time of the sale, &c. And transfer papers having been also filled in the body thereof at the same time, by a clerk of the Royal Bank, with the names respectively of the seller and of the purchaser. The Bank declined to make the transfer under the 33rd of their articles of association, which the then deputy accountant then pointed out to the plaintiff. This 33rd article provides that no person, not already a shareholder, shall be entitled to become a transferee until approved of by the board of directors, who shall in every case have the right of pre-emption at the market rate of the day. It was explained to the plaintiff that the Bank had no objection to him as transferee, other than what arose from the state of over-indebtedness in which Dr. Bhawoo Dajee then stood in relation to the Bank. That the application papers and transfer papers had been duly signed by Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, and the latter also filled in by some clerk of the Royal Bank with the respective names of the purchaser and seller, plaintiff, and number of shares, was not denied by the plaintiff; it was also clearly proved by the evidence that, directly the plaintiff on payment had the call receipts, together with the application and transfer papers thus signed by the defendant placed in his possession, he became, according to the usage of the Bombay share market, the potential owner of the shares. He had been supplied by the seller with all that was requisite for formally completing his title by registration, to which end he had nothing to do but to present himself at the Bank, unattended either by the seller or the broker of the seller, or with nothing in his hand or say but call receipts, application and transfer papers duly signed by the defendant.

Mr. Barton—Had gone in and searched the house and had not objected to doing so because it was the house of a native.

Dr. Hojel recollected making a *post mortem* examination on the body of a child on the morning of the 12th February last. He did not know the name of the child. The mother of it was in the room.

Akoo, recalled and examined by the Court—Witness took the body of her child to a place in Camateepoora on the evening of his decease. Did not see Dr. Hojel there. It was the place where they take dead bodies (the morgue). The body was returned to her on the following morning after it had been opened.

William Barnes, police inspector, remembered the 11th February last. Puddee was brought to him by havildar No. 7 and naique No. 15. Saw the body of the deceased child. Had a conversation with Dr. Hojel after the *post mortem* examination saw it given over to the last witness. The arsenic was brought by the naique and given to Mr. Cunningham to hand over to Dr. Hojel.

By Mr. Barton.—Had searched the prisoner himself, and was satisfied she could not have had it about her at that time.

Dr. Hojel re-called.—Had examined the body which was lying on a table. There was a scar above the left knee. Should think the child to be about two years old. The organs, with the exception of the stomach and intestines were healthy, but were enlarged by the stomach. A portion of the liver and brain were removed. On first opening the stomach there was found a quantity of arsenic, consisting of a white powder, which was subjected to both chemical and microscopic tests, and found to be arsenic. There was more than sufficient to cause death. It was the common white arsenic. He had received a lump from Constable Cunningham, which upon being analysed, proved to be of the same kind as that found in the body.

By Mr. Barton—Had known young children to chew arsenic. Understood that arsenic can be purchased in any quantity at the bazaar.

By the Court.—There was more than enough arsenic in the stomach of the child to kill half a dozen children. The piece of arsenic submitted for testing was in the witness's possession until produced before the magistrate.

The above evidence closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton rose to address the jury, when the foreman stated that they did not require anything further, as they had agreed to their verdict. In reply to the usual question from the Court, as to what it was, the foreman gave their unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged by proclamation.

His Lordship then called up the havildar Pandoo, and strongly animadverted upon the manner in which he had given his evidence in the case, and also upon the evidence of the naique; and said that their whole conduct throughout was most incompetent and should be reported to higher powers. His Lordship added that his remarks did not apply to the European constables.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Thursday, 22nd March 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A SHARE QUESTION.

Narayan Succaram vs. *Dr. Bhawoo Dajee.*

ON Thursday, Sir Joseph Arnould delivered his judgment in this case. It was as follows:—

The plaint in this suit was filed on 26th September 1865. In the first paragraph the plaintiff seeks to recover back from the defendant, Rs.15,650, the amount paid by the plaintiff to the defendant for 66½ shares in the Royal Bank of India, sold by the defendant to the plaintiff on the 23rd March 1865, and in respect of which the necessary certificates for transfer were then delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff, but which up to this date have not been transferred into the plaintiff's name. It is then stated in the second paragraph the plaint alleges that, although the plaintiff made repeated applications to the defendant for the transfer of the shares into the plaintiff's name, the said defendant neglected to comply with such requests, and the plaintiff was therefore compelled to apply direct to the Royal Bank of India to get the shares transferred into his name. But the Bank refused his application on the ground that the defendant was then indebted to the Bank. The plaintiff therefore prays either that the defendant may be decreed to have the said shares transferred into the plaintiff's name, or else to pay back to the plaintiff the purchase money of the shares, with interest thereon till repayment. By his written statement (filed the 11th December 1865,) the defendant sets forth,—first, that at the time of the sale to the plaintiff and mine agreed and delivered to the plaintiff's transfer, and applications for transfer, of the said shares; secondly, the defendant says that, as he believes, the plaintiff did not make any application for a transfer till June 1865 (the sale having taken place in March 1865); thirdly, the defendant says that he believes the refusal of the Royal Bank to transfer was occasioned by the then state of the Bombay money market, and that had the plaintiff applied earlier, the shares would have been transferred into his name; fourthly, the defendant admits that the plaintiff could not have applied further immediately after the sale of the shares, and that the damages if any) which the plaintiff has sustained by the refusal of the Bank to transfer, have been occasioned by his own *laches* and neglect. At the hearing (which commenced before me on the 28th February 1866, was continued on the 8th and concluded on the 9th March) only one witness was called, viz., Mr. Pigott the secretary, who was entitled to the relief he claimed, or any part there of? In the course of the trial some facts were clearly established to the other points. There was evidence on both sides. It was clearly proved that Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, the defendant, was, on the 11th of November 1864, an unencumbered registered holder of 90 old and 46 new Royal Bank shares; but on the 23rd March he had sold 40 old and 26½ new Royal Bank shares, which he had deposited with the Bank as security for an advance then made to him by the Bank of Rs. 10,400. It was further proved that no other transfer of shares than the above transfer shares, in this state of the account between Dr. Bhawoo Dajee and the Bank, till the 31st April 1865, when 10 old and 6 new Royal Bank shares were transferred by Dr. Bhawoo Dajee's estate at the Bank to that of Nagurdas Purmanundass. This left him still the unencumbered owner on the 21st April (nearly a month after the sale to plaintiff) of 80 old and 40 new Royal Bank shares, a number of shares nearly more than sufficient to satisfy his contract with the plaintiff. If was not till about the middle of May that the Bank directed the then deputy accountant to make no more transfers of Dr. Bhawoo Dajee's shares, on the ground that he was then, to use the expression of Sudanund Balcrustna, "over-indebted" to the Bank; that is, (as Dr. Bhawoo Dajee had not since the 11th November 1864 borrowed any further monies from the Bank), on the ground that, owing to the great depreciation that had then taken place in the value of shares in the Bombay market, the 80 old and 26½ new shares deposited by him on the 11th November 1864, ceased, in the opinion of the Bank authorities (an opinion probably well founded) to be an adequate security for his still subsisting debts to the Bank of Rs. 10,400, with the interest that had since accrued thereon. It was not till the end of May that the plaintiff, having then first heard of defendant being indebted to the Bank, first applied to the Bank for transfer by registration, attended there for that purpose with the call receipts, application papers, and transfer papers, which it was admitted had been duly signed by the defendant at the time of the sale, &c. And transfer papers having been also filled in the body thereof at the same time, by a clerk of the Royal Bank, with the names respectively of the seller and of the purchaser. The Bank declined to make the transfer under the 33rd of their articles of association, which the then deputy accountant then pointed out to the plaintiff. This 33rd article provides that no person, not already a shareholder, shall be entitled to become a transferee until approved of by the board of directors, who shall in every case have the right of pre-emption at the market rate of the day. It was explained to the plaintiff that the Bank had no objection to him as transferee, other than what arose from the state of over-indebtedness in which Dr. Bhawoo Dajee then stood in relation to the Bank. That the application papers and transfer papers had been duly signed by Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, and the latter also filled in by some clerk of the Royal Bank with the respective names of the purchaser and seller, plaintiff, and number of shares, was not denied by the plaintiff; it was also clearly proved by the evidence that, directly the plaintiff on payment had the call receipts, together with the application and transfer papers thus signed by the defendant placed in his possession, he became, according to the usage of the Bombay share market, the potential owner of the shares. He had been supplied by the seller with all that was requisite for formally completing his title by registration, to which end he had nothing to do but to present himself at the Bank, unattended either by the seller or the broker of the seller, or with nothing in his hand or say but call receipts, application and transfer papers duly signed by the defendant.

Mr. Barton—Had gone in and searched the house and had not objected to doing so because it was the house of a native.

Dr. Hojel recollected making a *post mortem* examination on the body of a child on the morning of the 12th February last. He did not know the name of the child. The mother of it was in the room.

Akoo, recalled and examined by the Court—Witness took the body of her child to a place in Camate

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ANPOORNABAEE, alias CHUNDRABHAGABAEE, the Widow and Administratrix of Bhawoo Canoba, deceased, and PURUSHRAM BHAWOO, son of the said Bhawoo Canoba, deceased, have agreed to sell all that piece or parcel of land or ground at Chowpatty, on Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 5,140 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the messuage, buildings, and premises thereon, now or lately in the occupation of Mr. Brown, and which piece of ground is bounded on the north by a road leading from Malabar Hill Point to Baboolnath, and beyond which is the land of Tapidas Varuzdas and Muccoondjee Shimjee, on or towards the west and south by property belonging to Cowasjee Jehangeer, and on or towards the east by other land formerly belonging to the said Bhawoo Canoba. All persons having any claim, right, title, or interest in or upon the said piece of land, buildings, premises, or any part thereof are hereby informed of such agreement, and are hereby required to make known their claim to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY the 31st day of March, instant, in default of their so doing, the purchase will be completed, and any such claim, right, title, or interest, which any such person may have, will be considered to have been waived.

KELLY, HORE, MANISTY & LANGLEY,
24th March 1866. Solicitors for Purchasers.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpass the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is an innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Bean, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.
These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.
Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisites for the practice of Photography.

To Hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape purposes.
Kinder's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's " "
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Folding Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Gas.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Leupold's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 " Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 " Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
" with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negretti and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniell's Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ¼ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay.....} TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah .....} ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee.....} BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kamptee .....} BUDGETT and HUGHES.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations have their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrups, Rob in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carnatics, Sir Robert Peel's Sauces, McGyver's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Milligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Desiccated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

WANTED.

A BAND MASTER, who has had long experience in Military Bands, 15 years of which he has served as Band Master, is open to an engagement. Apply by letter to "W. A.," care of this Paper.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

WANTED, part of a HOUSE, unfurnished, or a small BUNGALOW, Cumballa, Malabar Hill, or Breach Candy preferred. Address "R. C.," Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMEN requiring comfortable BOARD and LODGING can obtain the same by applying to "ALPHA," care of Messrs. ROGERS, COHEN & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay. References given and required. Terms will be found moderate.

CASHIER WANTED for a G. I. P. Railway Contract. Apply to C. B KER, Esq., Boorhanpoor, enclosing Testimonials.

WANTED, a good sized BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, Bandora, or Malabar Hill. Apply by letter, stating full particulars, to "H.," care of JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 39, Apollo Street. Rent must be moderate.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, (for six months, from 15th April next), an upper-storied airy BUNGALOW, in a fine position on Malabar Hill, facing the sea, furnished or unfurnished, fit for a Family or three Bachelors. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large newly-built upper-storied airy BUNGALOW in Mazagon, near the Gunpowder Works, fit for a large Family or a Hotel. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), two comfortable BUNGALOWS, in a fine open position at Chinchpoogly. Rent reasonable. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to K. R. COLAH.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particular apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, a commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW, with large Out-houses, Stable and spacious Compound on "Sooparee Bag Road," Parell.

The house is situated at a very short distance from the Governor's House, and in a healthy locality. For further particulars apply to Mr. M. S. WADIA, at the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), Meadow Street.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW called the "BIRD CAGE," situate in Middle Colaba. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the "HILL SIDE," now in occupation of E. HEYCOCK, Esquire. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHEER.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an airy and commodious Upper Storey BUNGALOW, with Out-houses, situated at Back Bay, near the Marine Lines, and now occupied by Messrs. J. and W. Shand & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. M. E. Meerjee & Co., No. 2, Forbes Street.

SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

TO LET, HOUSE No. 8, Church Gate Street; LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Grody Street; and SWART'S LODGE, at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 24th March 1866.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), a commodious upper storied BUNGALOW, beautifully situated on the summit of the Chinchpoogly Hill, commanding a truly magnificent view of the sea and land all round. It consists of 3 Bed, 4 Bath, Dining and Drawing Rooms, with Verandah, Stable and Coach House for 6 Horses and 4 Carriages. Good accommodation for Servants. Rent reasonable. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINNS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, (a cheap bargain, price Rs. 600), a very light and handsome SKELETON PHAETON, (American style), used only 2 months; four wheels are nearly equal; cost in England £130. Can be seen by giving three hours' notice to "N. S.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE shortly expected, per *City of Madras*, a GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON BUNGALOW, divided into three compartments, with two Bath-rooms attached, projecting Verandah all round, and supported on highly carved and fluted Pillars.

For plan and further particulars apply to the undersigned. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.
13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—From the 1st of April, Messrs. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co. will remove from No. 1 Forbes Street, to No. 7, Church Gate Street, Ground Floor. Constituents both in Town and Up-country, will please take notice of change of premises where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
Bombay, 29th March 1866. 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE—
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOYS!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Mahalaxmee.*

A first-rate new English-built Cab Buggy, painted, dark green lining, with Morocco leather similar to match to paint, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto on C. Springs, painted, dark blue lining, similar to match, by Edwin, Kesterton, Long Acre.

A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.

A very handsome and highly-furnished English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps, by W Kindross.

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shafts, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie,*

A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Dog Shay Cart, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A fashionable and neat Landau Sociable, to carry four persons inside, for one or pair of Horses, painted verdigris green, and richly with green figures, silk and cloth, with awinging holders and open back, with lamps, pole, and shaft. This Carriage is expressly made to order for a party who parts with the same, by Silk and Sons, 8 Long Acre.

A few first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Enamel.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shafts, by Ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A small new English-built Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians in every direction, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dees; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small rumble seat, with lamps. A neat, commodious, and best carriage guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

2 very handsome new Malvern Dog-Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog-Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by Davis of London and Thomson.

Just received per last overland Mail.

A Set of very best covered Buckles single Horse Harness, Mounted with plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.

A Set of very best covered Buckles Guarted hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 14 yard thong

Few Lady's, Gentlemen and Jockey Whips, some with braided silk wheels, some plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver or wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

ALSO,

Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Import in November last.

The Property of 2 Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built Miniature Broughams, with lamps and shaft, by Thomas Short and Biddecomb.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Buggy and Dog-Cart Harness with round and flat reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Bags, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room, of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the top storey of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 29th March 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

The Competition-Wallah. By G. O Trevelyan ...	Rs.	4 8
Humorous Poems. By Oliver Wendell Holmes ...		1 8
Captain Grosow's Last Recollections, &c. ...		3 12
Eng ish Travellers and Italian Brigands; a Narrative of Capture and Captivity. 2 vols. by W J. C. Moens...		15 12
The Horse. By W Youatt. With a Treatise on Draught. New revised and enlarged edition, 1866. By W. Watson, M. R. C. V. S....		10 0
The Treasury of Botany; a Popular Dictionary of the Vegetable Kingdom, &c. 2 vols. Illustrated By John Lindley and Thos Moore.		15 0
The Statesman's Year-book for 1866.		8 0
The Songs, Words and Tunes from the best Poets and Musicians. Selected and arranged by John Hullah, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London.		3 12
Bhotan and the Story of the Doaar War, &c. &c. By Dr. Rennie, 20th Hussars...		9 0
Notes on Cholera; its Nature and Treatment. By G. Johnson, M. D.		2 12
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